

Massachusetts 2004 Clean Watersheds Needs Survey

A	Contact Information	Contact person's information for the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey.
	Contact Person:	Contact person's name for Clean Watersheds Needs Survey.
	Contact Person's Title:	Contact person's Title for the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey.
	Authority:	Authority representing this Wastewater Treatment Plant or Town/City. For example: Greater Lawrence Sanitary District or Acton Board of Selectmen.
	Contact's Address:	Contact's mailing address building number and street.
	Contact's City/Town:	Contact's mailing address town or city.
	Contact's State:	Contact's mailing address state.
	Contact's Zip Code:	Contact's mailing address zip code.
	Phone Number:	Contact's phone number.
	Fax Number:	Contact's fax number.
	Email Address:	Contact's email address.
B	Facility Information	Wastewater Treatment Plant Facility Information.
	Congressional District #:	Your Congressional District Number is located on page 1 of your Survey
	CWNS#:	Your Clean Watersheds Needs Survey Number (CWNS#) is located on page 1 of your Survey
	NPDES:	Wastewater Treatment Plant's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Number (NPDES).
	Facility Name:	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant.
	Facility Address:	Wastewater Treatment Plant's physical address (building number and street).
	Facility City/Town:	Wastewater Treatment Plant's physical address location (City or Town).
	Facility State:	Wastewater Treatment Plant's physical location for state.
	Facility Zip Code:	Wastewater Treatment Plant's physical location for zip code.
	Facility County:	Wastewater Treatment Plant's physical location for county.
C	Community Served By Facility	Community or Communities served by the Wastewater Treatment Facility. (Present and Future Resident/Transient Population Sewered)
	Community Name(s)	Name of Community served by Wastewater Treatment Facility.
	Projection Year:	Projection Year of population.
D	Community Served by Individual	The Community or Communities not served by the Wastewater Treatment Plant Facility that are on individual sewage disposal system(s). (Present and Future Resident/Transient Population not sewered and on Title 5 systems.)
	Sewage Disposal System (Title 5)	
	Community Name(s)	Name of Community on individual sewage disposal systems (Title 5).
	Projection Year:	Projection Year of population.

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E Wastewater Treatment Flow (answer in MGD)	Wastewater moving through a facility measured in millions of gallons per day (MGD). Existing flow: refers to the calculated average flow for a recent 12 month period. Present design: flow refers to the current designed hydraulic capacity of the existing treatment plant. Future design: flow refers to the planned hydraulic capacity of the plant in the design year. If there are no changes at the treatment plant, the present design flow and future design Flow are equal.
Municipal	Municipal wastewater treatment in Millions of Gallons per Day (MGD). Municipal flow describes the portion of the wastewater flows generated by residential, commercial, or institutional sources within the service area of the facility.
Industrial	Industrial wastewater treatment in Millions of Gallons per Day (MGD). Industrial flow describes the portion of the wastewater flows generated by industrial sources within the service area of the facility. This portion should include all industrial sources greater than 25,000 gallons per day.
Infiltration	Infiltration in Millions of Gallons per Day (MGD). Infiltration flow describes the estimated portion of the wastewater flow that is entering the collection system via defective joints, connections, or manhole walls (as a result of infiltration and inflow, or I/I).
Wet Weather Peak	Wet weather peak in Millions of Gallons per Day (MGD). Wet weather flow (peak flow) describes peak flow that the treatment plant can or does treat.
F Effluent Quality (answer yes or check applicable item)	Type of Wastewater Treatment (Effluent Quality). Existing: Present design of wastewater treatment. Future Design: Projected future design for wastewater treatment.
Raw Discharge	Raw Discharge: Wastewater discharged without receiving any form of treatment.
Primary (45 mg/l < BOD)	Primary Treatment: Wastewater discharged after receiving some preliminary and/or primary treatment (e.g., screening, grit removal, primary settling). A wastewater treatment plant with a 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) concentration greater than 45 mg/L (30-day average) in its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is considered to be providing primary treatment.
Advanced Primary	Advanced Primary: Wastewater discharged after receiving extensive primary treatment (e.g., screening, grit removal, primary settling). A wastewater treatment plant with a BOD 5 concentration greater than 30 mg/L but less than or equal to 45 mg/L (30-day average) in its NPDES permit is considered to be providing advanced primary treatment.
Secondary	Secondary Treatment: Wastewater discharged after receiving biological and/or physical/chemical treatment, including lagoons and trickling filters. A wastewater treatment plant using biological and/or physical/chemical treatment other than lagoons or trickling filters with a BOD5 concentration greater than or equal to 20 mg/L but less than or equal to 30 mg/L (30-day average) in its NPDS permit is considered to be providing secondary treatment. (A wastewater treatment plant using lagoons or trickling filters as the main means of treatment might have actual permitted BOD5 concentrations greater than 30 mg/L, but will still be considered to be providing secondary treatment.)
Advanced Treatment I	Advanced Treatment I: Wastewater discharged after receiving and/or physical/chemical treatment. A wastewater treatment plant with a BOD5 concentration greater than or equal to 10 mg/L but not less than 20 mg/L (30-day average) in its NPDES permit is considered to be providing advanced treatment I.
Advanced Treatment II	Advanced Treatment II: Wastewater discharged after receiving biological and/or physical/chemical treatment. A wastewater treatment plant with a BOD5 concentration less than 10 mg/L (based on a 30-day averages) in its NPDES permit is considered to be providing advanced treatment II.
Nutrient Removal	Nutrient Removal: If facility currently uses any processes to remove nutrients (nitrogen or phosphorus) from its effluent. Note that the addition of nutrient removal is considered to be an improvement in effluent quality (e.g., secondary effluent with nutrient removal represents higher quality effluent than secondary effluent without nutrient removal.)
G Influent Characteristics (answer in mg/l)	Type of Wastewater Treatment (Influent Quality). Existing: Existing concentrations should use the recent the recent 12 month average from a source such as a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Present Design: Present design concentrations should reflect the current NPDES permit limits. Future Design: Future design data should be taken from a source such as design plans for any suggested plant improvement.
H Effluent Characteristics (answer in mg/l)	Type of Wastewater Treatment (Effluent Quality). Existing: Existing concentrations should use the recent the recent 12 month average from a source such as a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Present Design: Present design concentrations should reflect the current NPDES permit limits. Future Design: Future design data should be taken from a source such as design plans for any suggested plant improvement.

I Biosolids	<p>Biosolids handling data associated with a facility. The tonnages of the biosolids processed by the facility and associated moisture percentages of those biosolids.</p> <p>Existing: refer to the average daily tonnage of biosolids that is actually processed by the facility and the average moisture percentage of those biosolids.</p> <p>Present design: refer to the current design capacity of the biosolids handling facility.</p> <p>Future design: refer to the planned design capacity of the biosolids handling facility.</p>
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J Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO)	<p>CSO data associated with acreage and population served by a combined sewer system. Combined sewers are those sewers designed to collect and transport a combination of wastewater and storm water.</p> <p>Existing: refers to current area in acres and population that is served by a combined sewer system.</p> <p>Future changes: refers to future area(s) in acres and population that will be served by a combined sewer system after planned corrective CSO improvements are implemented in the system.</p>
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K Available Unit Processes (answer yes or check applicable item)	<p>Details of various unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.</p> <p>In Use: Existing unit process in use as of current calendar year.</p> <p>Proposed: change to start within current calendar year.</p> <p>Future changes: proposed in planning report beyond current calendar year.</p>
Biological Treatment:	<p>Biological Treatment: unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.</p>

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L Available Unit Processes (answer yes or check applicable item)	<p>Details of various unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.</p> <p>In Use: Existing unit process in use as of current calendar year.</p> <p>Proposed: change to start within current calendar year.</p> <p>Future changes: proposed in planning report beyond current calendar year.</p>
Biosolids Treatment:	<p>Biosolids Treatment: unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.</p>

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M Available Unit Processes (answer yes or check applicable item)	<p>Details of various unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.</p> <p>In Use: Existing unit process in use as of current calendar year.</p> <p>Proposed: change to start within current calendar year.</p> <p>Future changes: proposed in planning report beyond current calendar year.</p>
Collection:	<p>Collection: unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.</p>

N Available Unit Processes (answer yes or check applicable item)	<p>Details of various unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.</p> <p>In Use: Existing unit process in use as of current calendar year.</p> <p>Proposed: change to start within current calendar year.</p> <p>Future changes: proposed in planning report beyond current calendar year.</p>
Decentralized Treatment:	<p>Decentralized Treatment: unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.</p>

O Available Unit Processes (answer yes or check applicable item)	<p>Details of various unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.</p> <p>In Use: Existing unit process in use as of current calendar year.</p> <p>Proposed: change to start within current calendar year.</p> <p>Future changes: proposed in planning report beyond current calendar year.</p>
Miscellaneous:	<p>Miscellaneous: unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.</p>

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P Available Unit Processes (answer yes or check applicable item)	Details of various unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility. In Use: Existing unit process in use as of current calendar year. Proposed: change to start within current calendar year. Future changes: proposed in planning report beyond current calendar year.
Physical/Chemical Treatment:	Physical/Chemical Treatment: unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.

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P Available Unit Processes (answer yes or check applicable item)	Details of various unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility. In Use: Existing unit process in use as of current calendar year. Proposed: change to start within current calendar year. Future changes: proposed in planning report beyond current calendar year.
Physical/Chemical Treatment (continued):	Physical/Chemical Treatment: unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.

Q Available Unit Processes (answer yes or check applicable item)	Details of various unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility. In Use: Existing unit process in use as of current calendar year. Proposed: change to start within current calendar year. Future changes: proposed in planning report beyond current calendar year.
Preliminary/Primary Treatment:	Preliminary/Primary Treatment: unit processes or BMPs associated with the facility.

R Discharge Information (answer yes or check applicable item)	Discharge data for the facility describe details of the methods used to discharge water or wastewater from the facility, as well as the geographical location of the discharge(s). One or more of the following methods of disposal may be selected depending on the type of facility. In Use: Existing unit process in use as of current calendar year. List # of Outfalls Designate with "P" if Primary: Wastewater Treatment Plant current design for flow. Proposed: change to start within current calendar year. Future changes: proposed in planning report beyond current calendar year.
Discharge Method:	Discharge data for the facility describe details of the methods used to discharge water or wastewater from the facility, as well as the geographical location of the discharge(s). One or more of the following methods of disposal may be selected depending on the type of facility.

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S Pollution Problems (answer yes or check applicable item)	The pollution problem is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources. Existing: pollution problem that is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources. Potential Future: Future pollution problem that may be the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.
Agriculture Category:	Agriculture: A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to address water quality or public health problems caused by agricultural activities such as plowing, pesticide spraying, irrigation, fertilizing, planting and harvesting. The primary agricultural nonpoint source pollutants are nutrients, sediment, animal wastes, salts, and pesticides. Agricultural activities also have the potential to directly affect the habitat of aquatic species through physical disturbances caused by livestock or equipment, or through water management. Agricultural Animals: A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to address water quality or public health problems caused by agricultural activities related to grazing and animal production such as animal feeding operations that are not subject to the concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO) regulations. Animal waste includes the fecal and urinary wastes of livestock and poultry; process

	water (such as that from a milking parlor); and the feed, bedding, litter, and soil with which they become intermixed. Pollutants such as organic solids, salts, bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms, and sediments might be contained in animal waste transported by runoff water and process wastewater.
Pollution Problems (answer yes or check applicable item)	The pollution problem is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources. Existing: pollution problem that is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources. Potential Future: Future pollution problem that may be the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.
Construction Category:	Urban: A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to address water quality or public health problems associated with urban settings, such as erosion, sedimentation, and discharge of pollutants (e.g. oil, grease, road salts, and toxic chemicals) into urban streams from construction sites, roads, bridges, parking lots, and buildings. Storm water projects not covered by an NPDES permit under the Phase I or II storm water regulations are classified as Urban.
Pollution Problems (answer yes or check applicable item)	The pollution problem is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources. Existing: pollution problem that is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources. Potential Future: Future pollution problem that may be the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.
Habitat Modification Category:	Hydromodification: A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to address water quality or public health problems associated with channelization and channel modification, dams, and stream bank and shoreline erosion.
Pollution Problems (answer yes or check applicable item)	The pollution problem is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources. Existing: pollution problem that is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources. Potential Future: Future pollution problem that may be the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.
Land Disposal Category:	Brownfields: A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to address water quality and/or public health problems at abandoned, idle, or underused industrial and commercial sites. Brownfields can be urban, suburban, or rural areas. Storage Tanks: A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to address water quality and or public health problems caused by tanks designed to hold gasoline or other petroleum products or chemicals. The tanks may be located above or below ground. Sanitary Landfills: A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to address water quality and or public health problems at sanitary landfills. Sanitary landfills are landfills designed as disposal sites for nonhazardous solid wastes rather than hazardous solid waste or biosolids.

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S Pollution Problems (continued) (answer yes or check applicable item)	The pollution problem is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources. Existing: pollution problem that is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources. Potential Future: Future pollution problem that may be the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.
Other Category:	
Recreational Activities	Marinas: A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to address water quality or public health problems associated with boating and marinas, such as poorly flushed waterways, boat maintenance activities, discharge of sewage from boats, storm water runoff from marina parking lots, and the physical alteration of shoreline, wetlands, and aquatic habitat during the construction and operation of marinas.

Pollution Problems (answer yes or check applicable item)	<p>The pollution problem is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.</p> <p>Existing: pollution problem that is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.</p> <p>Potential Future: Future pollution problem that may be the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.</p>
Point Sources Category:	
Combined Sewers	Collection: Combined Sewers - A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to collect and transport a combination of wastewater and storm water.
Sanitary Sewer Overflows	Collection: Separate Sewers - A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to collect and transport only wastewater. This includes sewer systems that might collect and transport infiltration and inflow (I/I) as well as wastewater.
Storm Water Sewers	Storm Water Sewer System: A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to collect and transport only storm water for entities regulated under the Phase I or Phase II storm water programs.

Pollution Problems (answer yes or check applicable item)	<p>The pollution problem is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.</p> <p>Existing: pollution problem that is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.</p> <p>Potential Future: Future pollution problem that may be the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.</p>
Resource Extraction Category:	Resource Extraction: A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to address water quality and/or public health problems caused by mining and quarrying activities. Resource extraction management practices can prevent or reduce the availability, release, or transport of substances that adversely affect surface and ground waters.

Pollution Problems (answer yes or check applicable item)	<p>The pollution problem is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.</p> <p>Existing: pollution problem that is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.</p> <p>Potential Future: Future pollution problem that may be the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.</p>
Silviculture Category:	Silviculture: A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to address water quality or public health problems caused by forestry activities such as removal of streamside vegetation, road construction and use, timber harvesting, and site preparation for the planting of trees.
Silviculture	Silviculture activities can cause degradation of water quality and habitat quality if care is not taken to prevent adverse effects. Sediment from erosion due to tree harvesting activities and access road construction, temperature increases due to riparian shade removal, and pesticides and fertilizer used during timber operations are some of the major pollutants from timber harvesting sites.

Pollution Problems (answer yes or check applicable item)	<p>The pollution problem is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.</p> <p>Existing: pollution problem that is the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.</p> <p>Potential Future: Future pollution problem that may be the cause or source, suspected or known, of the pollution associated with the facility. These problems may be point or nonpoint sources.</p>
Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers Category:	Urban: A combination of unit processes or best management practices designed to address water quality or public health problems associated with urban settings, such as erosion, sedimentation, and discharge of pollutants (e.g. oil, grease, road salts, and toxic chemicals) into urban streams from construction sites, roads, bridges, parking lots, and buildings. Storm water projects not covered by an NPDES permit under the Phase I or II storm water regulations are classified as Urban.

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T Operation and Maintenance Annual Costs	Wastewater Treatment Facility Operation and Maintenance Cost for current calendar year.
	Current 2004: Cost in Dollars (\$)
O&M Category:	

U Technical Documents Used to Justify Needs <i>(Valid reference and/or document still in use to date.)</i> (Answer by giving Document's Title)	Technical Documents Used to Justify Needs refers to documents that have engineering costs and assessments of publicly owned municipal wastewater collection and treatment facilities; facilities for the control of combined sewer overflows (CSOs); activities designed to control storm water runoff; activities designed to control non-point source (NPS) pollution; and activities associated with implementing approved Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) pursuant to the National Estuary Program (NEP) established by section 320 of the Clean Water Act. Author: Document Date: Cost Date: Cost Needs \$:
Capital Improvement Plan Document(s)	Capital Improvement Plan (CIP): A CIP is a fiscal planning document used by major cities that usually spans 1 to 20 years. It contains project and cost specific information and sometimes is referred to as a Master Plan.
I/I Analysis Document(s)	Infiltration/Inflow (I/I) Analysis: An I/I analysis is a document that identifies excessive flow problems due to infiltration or inflow into the sewerage. The problems are usually identified by the use of television inspection of the sewer, smoke testing, flow metering, or physical survey. The I/I analysis itself may be contained within a Facility Plan, a Sewer System Evaluation Survey, or a Combined Sewer Overflow Report.
Sewer System Evaluation Survey Document(s)	Sewer System Evaluation Survey (SSES): An SSES is a document that contains the results of a sewer system survey, manhole inspection, smoke testing, and flow monitoring. It is used to evaluate the physical condition of a sewer system and identifies areas of combined sewers, downspout connections, and locations where the sewer system is at capacity. Recommendations may include replacing areas with larger diameter pipe, grouting joints, and separating sewers in areas of combined sewers. In many cases a combined sewer overflow (CSO) study is placed in this category.
Engineer's Final Estimate or Project Evaluation Report Document(s)	Engineer's Final Estimate: An Engineer's Final Estimate contains a specific description of the project scope and a list of work to be done, along with detailed itemized costs.
Facility Plan Document(s)	Facility Plan: The facility plan contains project specific information. Typically several alternatives are presented, including one recommended alternative. Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plans (CWMPs).
Plan of Study Document(s)	Plan of Study (POS): Any type of preliminary engineering study done before more detailed planning to assess the scope and feasibility of the project is categorized as a POS. This documentation type encompasses documents ranging from a memo a few pages long to a formal Engineer's Preliminary Estimate or Engineer's Preliminary Study. The need is project specific and the POS identifies a current problem.
Federal or State Grant or CWSRF Loan Application Form(s)	Grant Applications and CWSRF Loan Applications: Federal or equivalent state grant applications or CWSRF applications may be used to document needs and to update costs for the categories in which the grant or loan money is requested. Applications should contain sufficient clearly written narrative that defines the specific project and the water quality or public health problem.

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U Technical Documents Used to Justify Needs (continued) <i>(Valid reference and/or document still in use to date.)</i> (Answer by giving Document's Title)	Technical Documents Used to Justify Needs refers to documents that have engineering costs and assessments of publicly owned municipal wastewater collection and treatment facilities; facilities for the control of combined sewer overflows (CSOs); activities designed to control storm water runoff; activities designed to control non-point source (NPS) pollution; and activities associated with implementing approved Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) pursuant to the National Estuary Program (NEP) established by section 320 of the Clean Water Act. Author: Document Date: Cost Date: Cost Needs \$:
Diagnostic Evaluation Results of Municipal WWTP Demonstrating Need to Construct	Diagnostic Evaluation: A diagnostic evaluation is usually performed when a facility can not achieve effluent discharge permit limits or when it experiences design, operational, analytical, or financial problems that limit the performance of the facility. This type of evaluation may be used to document a need if the results indicate that construction is necessary to achieve compliance.
Administrative Order, Court Order, or Consent Decree Demonstrating Need to Construct	Administrative Orders, Court Orders, or Consent Decrees: These official documents are usually issued as the result of continued violation of an NPDES permit or other pollution control requirements. The order or decree must state a need for construction to correct the violation in order to document the need.
Sanitary Survey (Documenting High Failure Rates) or Certification from a Health Official that a Health Emergency Exists	Sanitary Survey: A Sanitary survey is a logical, investigative approach to gather information to evaluate the condition of existing on-site wastewater systems. These surveys are performed to document the condition of existing on-site systems for facility planning purposes and to locate sources of water pollution and public health problems.
State-Approved Local/County Comprehensive Water and Sewer Plans (with Project-Specific Information)	State-Approved Local Comprehensive Water and Sewer Plan: These plans are similar to State-Approved Area-Wide Basin Plans. These local plans also cover fairly large areas and might not contain project specific information. The plans must clearly identify

	a water quality or health related problem and must be project specific to be acceptable as documentation.
State Certification of Excessive Flow (Preliminary I/I Study)	State Certification of Excessive Flow: This document may be used to demonstrate that a need exists for infiltration/inflow correction.
State-Approved Municipal Wasteload Management Plan with Project Specific Information)	State-Approved Municipal Waste load Allocation Plan: A Municipal Waste load Allocation Plan is a water quality analysis done to determine the level of treatment required by a specific project which is ultimately translated into an effluent limitation or best management practice in the NPDES permit. This plan may be used to justify the need for a treatment plant enlargement or upgrade as long as the study identifies a specific sewage treatment point source and appropriate design flows and treatment levels.
NPDES or State Permit Requirement (with schedule)	NPDES or State Permit Requirement (with Schedule): Facilities not meeting effluent limitations and are on compliance schedules or facilities required to plan because they are at or near plant capacity. (The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System is a permitting program implemented under authority of the Clean Water Act that is designed to control point source discharges of pollution. All point sources discharging to waters of the United States are required to have an NPDES permit establishing effluent limitations designed to protect the designated uses of the receiving water body. Municipal and industrial storm water point sources, as well as ocean dischargers, are included in this permitting system.)
Municipal Stormwater Management Plan	Municipal Storm Water Management Plan: A Municipal Storm Water Management Plan is a plan submitted as a proposed municipal storm water management program as part of a municipality's NPDES storm water permit application. It includes a description of the structural and source control measures to be implemented (1) to reduce pollutants in runoff from commercial and residential areas that are discharged from the storm sewer, (2) to detect and remove illicit discharges and improper disposal into storm sewers, (3) to monitor pollutants in runoff from industrial facilities that discharge to municipal separate storm sewers and (4) to reduce pollutants in construction site runoff discharged to municipal separate storm sewers.
Nonpoint Source Management Plan/Assessment Report	Nonpoint Source Management Program/Assessment Report: A Nonpoint Source Management Program is a 4 year plan developed by a state to address nonpoint source pollution problems. Elements in the program include identification of the best management practices and measures to reduce pollutant loadings, programs to achieve implementation, a schedule with annual milestones, costs and identification of specific projects, certification that the laws of the state will provide adequate authority to implement the plan, and sources of funding and assistance. A Nonpoint Source Assessment Report assesses the extent of pollution due to diffuse or nonpoint sources within a state. The report identifies navigable waters that require nonpoint source controls to achieve Clean Water Act water quality standards, sources and amounts of such pollution, and state and local control programs. It also describes the process that will be used to identify best management practices.
Nonpoint Source Management Plan/Ground Water Protection Strategy	Nonpoint Source Management Program/Ground Water Protection Strategy Report: States may use a Comprehensive Ground Water Protection Strategy to document nonpoint source needs if the strategy is part of a Nonpoint Source Management Program. The goals of this major federal initiative addressing ground water protection are to strengthen state ground water programs; deal with significant, poorly addressed ground water problems; create a policy framework within EPA for the guidance of ground water policy; and strengthen the ground water organization within EPA. Included in such a strategy are programs established under the Safe Drinking Water Act such as regulation of the injection of wastes into deep wells, the Well-Head Protection Program, and the Sole Source Aquifer program. This strategy also covers provisions in the Resource Conservation and Recovery (RCRA) for leaking underground storage tanks; goals in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) for contaminated ground water sites; and state grant programs in the Clean Water Act for ground water protection activities.
Nonpoint Source Management Plan/Delegated Underground Injection	Nonpoint Source Management Program/Delegated Underground Injection Control Program Plan: A state may document needs to address Nonpoint Source aspects of a Delegated Underground Injection Control Program Plan if the plan is part of the state's nonpoint Source Management Program. As part of Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA and state Underground Injection Control Programs were established to protect potential underground sources of drinking water from contamination by injection wells.
Vulnerability Assessment (Homeland Security)	Vulnerability Assessments for Homeland Security Needs: This document may be used to assess needs and might have information that can be used to justify costs.
CSO Long-Term Control Plan	CSO Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP): Under the Combined Sewer Overflows Control Policy, communities with combined sewer systems are expected to develop Long-Term Control Plans (TLCPs) that will ultimately provide for full compliance with the Clean Water Act, including attainment of water quality standards.
Total Maximum Daily Loads	Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL): A TMDL is an estimation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body (one listed on a state's 303(d)) can receive and still meet water quality standards, and it includes an allocation of the allowable pollutant discharge amount to different point and nonpoint sources. Project specific needs should be identified.